

Amusements.

ABNEY'S THEATRE—L'Enfant Prodigue.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—4th Ave. and 23d St.—American Water Color Society Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8th Ave. and 10th St.—
AMERICAN THEATRE—815-A Woman's Revenge.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th St.—Exhibition.
BLOOM THEATRE—815-A Country Sport.
BROADWAY THEATRE—The Ophelias.
CANINO—815-Prince Kam.
COLUMBIA THEATRE—815-Dunkader's Minstrel.
DAILY THEATRE—11-Stoddard Lecture—815-Shore Ave.
EDEN MUSIC—11-A. m. to 11 p. m.—Waltz in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—815-Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—815-A Lady of Venice.
GARDEN THEATRE—815-The Professor's Love Story.
HARRISON'S THEATRE—815-The Leather Patch.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—1230 to 1030—Vaudeville.
HOTEL MADISON SQUARE—815-A Trip to Chinatown.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—815-Der Tullian.
KOTTER & HALL—815-A Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—815-Our Country Cousins.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—815-A. m. to 10 p. m.—Vaudeville.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—815-Rigoletto.
PALMER'S THEATRE—815-The Butterflies.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—10-A. m. to 10 p. m.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE—815-Charles's Aunt.
STAR THEATRE—815-The Senator.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—815-Vaudeville.
TATTERSALL'S—815-8th and 10th—2:30-8:30—Huguenot's Final Act.
10TH STREET THEATRE—815-Dunkader's Minstrel.
23D ST. WEST OF 6TH AVE—Instruments of Torture.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1894.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Russian Ambassador in Berlin, in a speech, hinted at the desirability of closer relations between Russia and Germany; Chancellor von Caprivi secured excellent terms for Germany in the commercial treaty. The Brazilian insurgents were repulsed at Niteroy, many being taken prisoners; they have captured five towns in Rio Grande do Sul. Spain insists on a prompt reply to her demands by the Sultan of Morocco. William Astor Chamberlain has arrived at Mombasa.

Domestic.—Walter Fearn, of Louisiana, and Somerville P. Tuck, of New-York, were named by President Cleveland as judges of the Egyptian International Tribunal at Cairo. Senator Hill is said to be planning to run for Governor, with a view to the nomination for President, and to have Governor Flower succeed him in the Senate. Fire partially destroyed the Colt's firearms factory at Hartford, Conn.; loss \$250,000. It is thought the New-Jersey Senatorial question will be brought into the courts for settlement this week.

A blizzard raged in the Western States yesterday. City and suburban fire departments were called out to those who have criticised him lately. An assistant priest in Brooklyn suddenly went insane and caused much excitement in the church. The Princess Colonna, stepdaughter of John W. Mackay, accompanied by her three children and John W. Mackay, Jr., her brother, arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamer New-York. The Rev. Dr. McIlvaine preached an historical sermon at the last services of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant before its union with the Brick Church.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Increasing cloudiness and rain or snow by evening. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 25; average, 26½.

McKane, whose trial is drawing near its end, is going to call witnesses to-day to testify to his good character. We presume they will, on cross-examination, be asked what opinion they have of the character of a man who confesses that he has committed perjury, and who by his own admission has been guilty of numerous unlawful acts. If McKane ever had a good character, he swore it away when on the witness-stand.

The deadlock at Trenton has existed for nearly six weeks, and no end is yet in sight. How sincere the Democrats are in their purpose to bring the matter to an issue will soon be known. Mr. McDermott has outlined a way in which the question of the legality of the Republican Senate may be brought before the courts during the present week. Apparently, however, the Democrats are willing that the present status should continue indefinitely. If not, they will hasten to test the validity of the law repealing the act creating the Subway Commission.

What is being done in this State toward stamping out tuberculosis in cattle is described in an Albany letter elsewhere printed. An outline is also given of the bill on this subject pending in the Senate, the Assembly having acted on it favorably. It is believed by the State Board of Health that the milk of diseased cows is liable to produce tuberculosis in human beings who use it, and the policy is to kill all cattle affected. Not less than 20,000 such cattle are said to have been condemned and will be killed as soon as the money to pay for them is provided. The pending bill appropriates \$30,000 for this purpose. Of course, in the case of blooded cattle the State does not undertake to reimburse the owners in full, and some of them have suffered heavy losses in consequence.

The newest scheme of the Democrats in this State is to bring David B. Hill himself forward as candidate for Governor next fall. It is generally recognized that Governor Flower is unavailable for renomination, and the subtle argument is being brought to bear upon Hill that

if he runs and is elected he will be in the best possible position to seize the Democratic nomination for President in 1896. Of course Hill will have to leave the Senate, and as a sop to Flower it is proposed to elect him Senator. To do this it will be necessary for the Democrats to control the next Legislature; with the Senate holding over with a Republican majority of seven, they must elect sixty-eight Assemblymen next November in place of the fifty-four they now have. The scheme is a pretty one on paper; but there are several interesting contingencies to be taken account of. It is within the range of possibilities that both Hill and Flower may fall to pluck the prizes dashed before their eyes.

Space is willingly given in another column of this issue to the major part of a letter written by Mr. Andrew H. Green in opposition to the scheme for the removal of the City Hall and the erection of a new municipal building in its place. We gladly welcome every indication of the growth of public sentiment in favor of the preservation of this venerable edifice, whose architectural beauty we are not likely soon to see reproduced. A little while ago its fate seemed sealed. But with Tammany's hand removed from the Legislature there is yet opportunity to save it. Mr. Green's argument in favor of leaving the City Hall alone is sound. As a monument of the past, and as a building worthy in itself and rich in historical associations, the City Hall should be preserved untouched. If a suitable site for a new building cannot be found conveniently near, the removal of the Court House which Tweed inflicted on the city would provide one within the City Hall Park without seriously damaging the park itself.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

Last Friday night one of the great halls in this city was densely crowded with young, ardent men, a large proportion of whom were mechanics and workmen, met to organize in support of Republican principles and candidates. It would seem to a rational Republican mind that this was a good thing; that those who arranged for the meeting and those who attended it were deserving of high praise; that the influence developed at the meeting should be used forward to arouse other people, and especially to reach the young men of the party who have not hitherto been interested in it and the workmen whose votes in 1892 decided the contest against it. It would seem as if every one who believes in Republican principles should give to this remarkable assembly a glad welcome.

But, certainly, that has not been the case. Certain persons, claiming leadership in the party, instead of applauding these earnest young men, have denounced them and have denounced all who applauded them. They have called these young men offensive names—"rebels," "traitors" and the like—and, turning their backs to the common enemy, have thrown all their energies into a raucous and frantic attack on Republicans and friends. What is the meaning of this sort of folly? Who are these leaders? Were they leading to any great extent last fall? Do they lead when self-sacrifice and hard work are the demand of the hour and when the foe is well armed, numerous and full of fight? Or is their leadership the sudden inspiration of a situation in which they see a chance to do something for themselves?

If the Committee of Thirty and their friends are wise, if they are Republicans, if they wish to see the Republican party triumphant next fall, they will instantly stop these attacks upon Mr. Milholland and the Republican leaders who have encouraged him. Mr. Platt's endorsement of the new organization is a credit to his sagacity and good judgment and a proof of his concern for the welfare of the party. To call him a "rebel" and a "traitor" is to talk with a light head. Rebel against what? Traitor to whom? To the Committee of Thirty? Well, who on earth are they? Who made them the embodiment of the Republican party? From whom did they derive the stamp that makes their issue legal tender, their acts regular and their voice official? Who set them up to pass judgment on other men? Why, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Gibbs and the old machine. Well, but these are the men whom the Republicans of New-York are turning down. What is this reorganization for, what is any change in party management for, except to get rid of the old machine and the old bosses?

Who, then, is called upon to bow down before the Committee of Thirty, the residuary legatees of Patterson and Gibbs? What sanctity does Mr. Bliss possess because Gibbs sprinkled him and Patterson blessed him? To claim authority from a laying-on of such hands arouses nothing but a disposition to smile. Nor will it be permitted to these gentlemen to keep up with impunity their attacks on other Republicans whose service to the party is in no way inferior to theirs. We hope they will stop. We advise them to stop. We warn them to stop. Smashing heads is a foolish business for sober and responsible men to engage in—especially heads in our own ranks, instead of heads in the ranks of the common enemy—and they must reflect that in such affairs there are blows to take as well as blows to give.

So let the bickering come to an end. The denunciation of Mr. Platt and of Mr. Milholland and his friends should be turned into a rational consideration of what the true interests of the Republican party require. And these two facts must be the basis of any fair, reasonable and unselfish inquiry: First, the Committee of Thirty are not gifted with any quality derived from an Apostolic Succession; secondly, there must be only one Republican Machine in existence this fall, and it must be as representative of the Republicans of Avenue A as of the Union League Club.

THE PROBLEM FOR DEMOCRATS.

It is evident that the Democratic party at Washington does not yet know its own mind about the tariff. Its journals are forced to admit that the elaborate reports recently sent out from that place describing the new bill which is coming from the Senate committee had no better basis than the guesses of correspondents or members, for even the members of the committee themselves do not yet know what they will report. One journal quotes a Democratic Senator, said to have superior sources of information, as saying: "I doubt very much if any member of the sub-committee could name one change at this moment which is sure to be reported to the Finance Committee." And after that committee has decided the Senate has yet to decide.

The task of the sub-committee is to find out what kind of a bill can be passed. The interests of the country, even as Democratic Senators conceive them, must take a secondary place. The first thing is to know how votes enough can be secured for any radical change. According to reports telegraphed from Washington, Senators from Louisiana and from coal and iron producing States have not hesitated to tell the committee that they will not vote for the bill if it strikes a blow at certain producers. But there are also Senators who insist that the bill must raise revenue enough to meet the expenditures of the Government, and the imposition of the income tax is by some strongly opposed, although it is in perfect harmony with the heresies which have been taught for many years by Western and Southern Democrats. Out of this strife of opposing interests it is expected that a bill, differing in some respects from the one passed by the House, will presently emerge with the approval of the com-

mittee. But it will then have to be debated and fought over in the Senate, unless the committee succeeds in getting the Democratic Senators to consent that a decision in caucus shall bind them. Unhappily, there is no room to doubt that the majority in caucus would favor, as the majority in the House did, extreme and radical changes, including the income tax. It is a grave question yet whether any other concentration or harmonizing of interests can be successfully made in the Senate than the one which finally passed by a large majority in the lower house, although there are multitudes of Democratic manufacturers, miners and business men who cherish the hope that their own industries will not be destroyed or prostrated by the party they have supported. They have yet to learn that their party at Washington means a combination of Democrats and Populists from Western and Southern States, and that the passionate anxiety of Democratic Senators and Representatives to save their own political lives renders them entirely indifferent to the real or supposed needs of other States or sections.

It is thought by some that it would be easy to pass another "horizontal" revenue tariff, such as the one which resulted from the long struggle nearly fifty years ago. But a measure of that kind would smash industries quite as generally and almost as blindly as the Wilson bill, because it would refuse to most of them the defence against foreign competition which is necessary to their existence, although extending to others a defence which would be of no use whatever. A discriminating tariff, so calculated as to protect home industries from harm, has been enjoyed for more than thirty years. Industries in all parts of the country have adjusted themselves to the conditions thus created. Wages have been adjusted to those conditions, and millions of wage-earners have formed habits of life which cannot be easily changed. No new departure could be more radical or more likely to be disastrous than a return to the blind "horizontal" theory of moss-back Democracy "heto de wah."

STRENGTHENING A GOOD COURT.

Speaking generally, this is a bad time to increase either the office-holding class in this city or their salaries. But if any exception is to be made, it should be in the proper and efficient equipment of the courts especially adapted to the speedy determination of commercial claims and controversies. While other courts have, from the great length of many trials and from other causes, so far run behind upon the work of their calendars that many months and, in some instances, years must elapse before actions begun now can be reached for trial, the City Court has been able to make a different record. Through the great diligence of its judges and the industry of all its officers, that court is now able to boast that it is the only one in this city in which commercial claims involving from \$250 to \$2,000 can be disposed of by judgment within three months after they are at issue. The existence of a court so equipped for the speedy determination of lawsuits is especially important in times like these, when the prompt determination of a lawsuit to many a business man means salvation from insolvency.

But the dispatch which the judges of that court have used in disposing of causes has its self been the means of vastly increasing its business. The natural consequence has followed that it is now likely to be overwhelmed with the volume of its new causes and itself compelled to fall behind in its work, unless it is given clerical assistants sufficient to enable it to continue its good record. The fact that last year the City Court entered more than four times the number of judgments that were entered in the Common Pleas and Superior courts together, and that more new causes were placed upon its calendars than in those two courts combined, is sufficient to show the activity that prevails in the courtooms in the City Hall. The judges now declare their inability to maintain this record and properly dispatch their work unless their force of clerks and attendants, at present the smallest of all the courts, is somewhat increased, and they have asked the Legislature to pass a bill giving them that relief. We believe that this bill, the details of which are given in another column, is a good one and should become a law.

THE NEED OF TUFF REFORMS.

The blacklegs of the winter racetracks have brought damage and disaster on racing. Twenty years ago the racing at Jerome Park was of excellent reputation, and enlisted in its support many well-known and influential New-Yorkers. On race days of that picturesque park were gathered troops of charmingly attired, graceful and fashionable women and handsome delegations from the best clubs of the East. Racing was then looked upon as a diversion worthy the attention and favor of the most prominent and most respected citizens. Pool-selling was carried on to a limited extent, but not in such a way as to be offensive to people who went to Jerome Park for an afternoon's enjoyment and with no purpose of gambling. No betting-ring like the infamous which now deface and defile the principal racetracks of the country could be found in those days anywhere in America. There were no bookmakers to bribe jockeys and trainers, and to persuade dishonest owners to run fraudulent races. The American Jockey Club contained on its list many of the most honored names of the metropolis. It was an unselfish, disinterested organization, anxious only to promote the highest interests of true sport. The club had no stock or bonds, and could pay no dividends. It could make no profits out of racing. All the money which came into its treasury above the amount used for the stakes, the purses, and the expenses of racing, was turned over as rental to the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company, which owned the real estate.

It was an ideal condition of sport at Jerome Park twenty years ago. No professional gamblers, no lawbreakers had anything to do with the management. Since those glorious days of American racing the fall of the turf has been deplorably rapid. The gates of Jerome Park have been closed for years, and nearly all the racetracks of the country are in the hands of men who are on the turf simply and solely for the money they can make out of it. And in too many cases these men are not at all scrupulous as to the means which they employ in making money. In order to pile up enormous profits they have used every device to increase the number of bookmakers, and in that way to enlarge the dividends on their stock. The betting-ring has been permitted to become predominant on most of the Eastern racetracks. Most of the bookmakers belong to the criminal classes, as most of them are faro-bank keepers or habitual violators of the law in some way. Hence it is evident that the Eastern turf to a melancholy extent is infested by the criminal classes. It is the plain duty, then, of the Legislature of this State and other Legislatures to suppress the betting-rings unless the racetrack managers will put gambling in the background, will limit the power and the influence of the bookmakers, will purify racing, and give the people who support it honest and honorable sport. The purpose of the new movement, in which James R. Keene has been so conspicuous and active, is to bring about radical reforms. Unless these reforms are of the most searching and extensive sort, and unless they are carried out resolutely and thoroughly, the racetracks of this State ought to be closed and kept closed. Monmouth Park last summer was managed by an amazing group of hot-headed, irascible,

short-sighted men, who made so many grievous blunders and disgusted the people of New-Jersey so seriously that the voters of that State in November declared by their ballots that the racetrack abuses should be utterly wiped out. Monmouth Park, in 1893, was in the hands of a turf ring which was so objectionable in its policy and methods that the voters of New-Jersey decided they would have no more of it. The affiliations of the Morris Park management with the Tammany Ring in this city, and of the Brooklyn Jockey Club with the Brooklyn Ring, are well known. Unless the ring influences are to be limited and restrained at Morris Park and at Gravesend the New-York Legislature ought to repeal the Jves Pool Act. There is no reason why a Republican Legislature should give aid and comfort to Tammany and the Brooklyn Ring. Directly or indirectly certain members of the Tammany Ring and of the Brooklyn Ring have derived large revenues and great profits from racing at Westchester and Gravesend. A Republican Legislature ought to put an end to this condition of affairs.

If the reforms of the turf proposed by James R. Keene and some of the gentlemen associated with him are carried out fearlessly and completely, public hostility against the racetracks will be mitigated, and the outlook for turf prosperity will be greatly improved. But there are some men associated with Mr. Keene in this enterprise whose relations with the turf ring which controlled Monmouth, Morris Park and Gravesend last year are such that the Legislature ought to have no patience with them. Those men ought to retire into the background and they will ruin racing. Ring influences and ring methods must be abjured entirely by the racing organizations, the betting-ring must be kept under, the bookmakers must be rigidly restricted, fraudulent racing must be stopped entirely, dishonest owners, trainers and jockeys must be set aside, decent people must be treated decently on the racetracks, or all the jockey clubs in New-York State will find themselves in as much trouble as racing organizations in New-Jersey are encountering this year. Great changes for the better must be made on the racetracks in this State. The domination of the criminal classes must be checked. The sport must be made honest and honorable, or thoroughbred racing will soon pass away.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Iron, silver, wheat and wool are at the lowest prices ever known. The farm and the factory, the mine and the mill, share the unprecedented depression. Cotton goods and woollen goods, and nearly all products of iron and steel, have sold this month at the lowest prices ever recorded, and the exploring mind naturally seeks for a common cause to account for declines so various and important. Beyond the broad fact that a radical change has been ordered in the industrial and financial policy of the Nation which consumes as much as half of all the rest of the world, the common cause is sought in vain. In this, as in many other countries, there is more money in circulation than ever before; so much more than is needed that about a quarter of it was lying February 1 in the banks of a few cities. Distrust about its value has not been a cause of trouble. But a sixth of the world's consumption stops if the consumption of the United States decreases one-half. A policy which was expected to expand imports from other countries, and enrich their producers at the expense of our own, has one effect not intended; in two weeks imports from all countries at New-York have been \$14,471,120, against \$28,256,983 last year, and for six weeks of the new year the decrease has been over 43 per cent.

It would be a species of retribution if domestic consumption were not in like measure reduced. The output of pig iron, according to "The Iron Age," was 92,212 tons weekly February 1, against 99,087 January 1, and 99,379 December 1. A year ago the output reported by the same journal was 171,291 February 1, against 173,068 January 1, and 176,271 December 1. Allowing for the increase in stocks this year, and a slight decrease in January last year, the actual consumption appears to have been 44½ per cent smaller in January, and 45½ per cent smaller in December than in the same months a year ago. This is all the result which has been realized after two months of perpetual reeling over the resumption of iron works—an apparent increase of 5,510 tons in a month, or only 1½ per cent in actual consumption by all forms of manufacture. Within the last week there has been a larger demand for steel billets and for wire rods, nails and fences, so that prices of billets have advanced \$1 per ton, and of Bessemer pig 25 cents, but most other prices are still at the lowest. The decline since last year has been about 15 per cent, and the reduced quantity of pig when worked up represents only 64½ per cent of the value produced last year.

In wool there has been a sharp split since the House agreed to defer the operation of new duties on wools until December, and the sales which for four previous weeks had been 43½ per cent less than last year were for the five weeks only 37½ per cent less. It is a general complaint that mills which have been working on samples have received so few orders that another stoppage is not improbable. Prices show no signs of recovery. The average of 194 quotations of wool by Coates Brothers February 1 was 53.3 cents, against 55.88 January 1, and 52.2 cents a year ago, showing a fall during the year of 33.7 per cent. Thus the decrease in the value of wool put into goods was about 58.3 per cent. The cotton mills are also reporting scanty orders, and larger stocks than were expected in the hands of dealers, and takings of Northern spinners for the year thus far have been 163,117 bales, against 245,535 last year, a decrease of 34.4 per cent. As the average decline in prices of four kinds of cotton goods most largely used is 18.3 per cent since a year ago, the decreased value of the bales worked into goods was about 69 per cent. The shoe industry is another in which there has been some improvement, so that the decrease in shipments from Boston was only 14 per cent, though for the year thus far it has been 29.2 per cent in number of cases shipped, and there is dispute about the marked change this year to lower priced goods, so that each case represents perhaps a fifth less money and less wages than a year ago.

These are four great industries which employ more than a million and a quarter of hands. The decreased demand for their products is great, but all statisticians treat the consumption of wheat as unvarying. Possibly in this they are mistaken. The one thing certain is that, with a crop officially reported as less than 400,000,000 bushels, the quantity in sight is about as large as it was last year, and the price is the lowest ever known. At 62½ cents at New-York, against 81½ cents a year ago, wheat has fallen 23.2 per cent in value. Receipts at the West for the year have been 12,578,000 bushels, against 22,095,000 last year, and exports from both coasts 16,647,350, four included, against 19,541,475 last year, but the collapse of the speculation based on shortage of yield reported by the Government is most complete. Fortunately there appear to have been no important failures resulting, and corn, oats and hog products have sympathized but little. Cotton rose an eighth on a Government report that only 7.8 per cent of the crop remained in farmers' hands February 1. If so the quantity yet to come forward is only 374,478 bales, for 134,915 bales have come into sight in February already, against 159,650 last year.

For the first time in the whole history of silver agitation the price has dropped below 30d. per ounce at London, and the average for February thus far is only 29.86d., with 29.5d. as the lowest point. The fall since a year ago is 23.1 per cent, which happens to be close to the decline in wheat. Stoppage of purchases by the Government, cutting off a demand for 54,000,000 ounces a year, was itself the result of a fall in price

which those purchases vainly endeavored to arrest. British trade with India is seriously affected, and it is feared that financial institutions there may be in trouble. With the possibility of indefinite decline, the proposal to coin the seigniorage does not tend to help business. If the President is opposed to it, as some report, the cuckoo disposition of the House may for once be of public service.

The volume of domestic trade represented by clearings is 21.9 per cent less than a year ago, while in railroad earnings the decrease for January was but 12.25 per cent, though nearly 16 per cent for the latest week. The failures in January this year were 2,188, against 1,469 last year, and according to "Dun's Review" involved liabilities of \$29,843,925, against only \$47,337,300 for the first three months of last year. The classification of that paper makes the liabilities of manufacturing concerns \$11,589,715, and of trading concerns \$17,254,187. The money market can no longer be reckoned a cause, for it is easy in the extreme, and \$100,000 of New-England mill paper indorsed by agents here, having four months to run, has been taken at 2½ per cent per annum. While the Treasury has gained \$32,700,000 in gold, it has also gained \$12,700,000 in currency, and about \$1,000,000 in silver of all kinds. But its outgoes in February have exceeded its receipts by \$1,200,000, and the customs receipts have been only \$4,123,175, against \$7,165,783 for eleven days of February last year.

Where is all that work that was to be given to men on the Speedway? Didn't the contractor promise that it would be forthcoming? Didn't Tammany say so? Why was that contract rushed through the Park and Finance departments? It is time to get some results out of those promises.

"Hands off the City Hall!" says Andrew H. Green, and he pleads eloquently for his cause.

It appears from trustworthy accounts that the removal of the headquarters of the Louisiana Lottery Company from New-Orleans to Honduras was only a pretence, and that in reality they have been to all intents and purposes transferred to Port Tampa City, Fla. It is true that the drawings take place in Honduras, but the tickets and advertisements are printed in Florida, and both are circulated from that point through the country. A big building has been erected at Port Tampa City as a branch of the printing concern that the building are the offices of the express company in whose care all the lottery company's correspondence is addressed. The express company, however, does not exist for the purpose of carrying packages to Honduras, and in the latter country the lottery company makes no appearance, even of maintaining regular offices. Its ability to carry on its business in Florida is made possible by changes in the law, which were "sneaked" through the Legislature last May. If the United States is to get rid of this demoralizing nuisance, it is evident that more stringent laws than now exist must be enacted.

And wheat, which was to sell for a dollar a bushel if Cleveland were elected, goes down and down.

The French Foreign Office seems to have taken Warwick Willis seriously, and to have forgotten that, like themselves, Americans were not fond of building thrones. It is hard on poor Mr. Verley, with his credentials addressed to the Queen, which his Government thought Mr. Cleveland had restored. Still, it was not his fault. He paid us the compliment of thinking our Government knew what it was doing.

A few weeks ago the College Senate at Amherst gave proof of the sincerity of its purpose and demonstrated the wisdom of its creation by insisting on the punishment of certain students who had conducted themselves in a grossly improper manner. Now, however, it has taken issue squarely with the faculty on a question of discipline, and its usefulness is in danger of suffering severely, if not of being destroyed. The idea of cooperation on the part of the students in the government of a college as adopted at Amherst is an excellent one, but it is obvious that the students cannot be allowed to exercise full control; it is the faculty which must decide in the last resort. In fact, the function of the college body can be only advisory, and if wise and conservative its judgment will be entitled to respect, and will be heeded as far as possible. But if it undertakes to have its own way in an important matter it cannot but mar where it would mend. The Amherst Senate has made a good record, and should strive to maintain it.

It is expected that all the testimony for John Y. McKane will be in to-day, and if it is of the kind which has thus far been given for him the Gravesend Car is doomed.

Beholding doesn't seem to be any more popular with the native Hawaiians than with the "clamorers" in the United States who have the temerity to question the doings of hereditary and elective monarchs.

It is long since there has been a more amusing farce in this city than the spectacle of Tammany Commissioners of Accounts investigating the serious charges which have been made against the Fire Department by a Commissioner whose honesty and self-respect would not permit him to remain associated with men like Scannell and Elekoff. What is needed here is the application of the legislative probe.

PERSONAL.

Under the terms of the original bequest of Augustus Graham in founding the Brooklyn Institute, Washington's birthday is celebrated every year with an address on George Washington or some other eminent American. This year the eminent American to be eulogized is Bishop Phillips Brooks, and Bishop Thomas M. Clark, of Rhode Island, has been selected for this duty. Among the notable Washington's birthday addresses before the institute in recent years have been those of Charles Sumner and Charles Sumner and James Russell Lowell, and that of the Rev. John W. Chadwick a year ago on George Washington.

Thomas W. Meade, who died the other day in England, was at the age of eighty, had had a peculiar history. He had been a man of good position in Ireland and a noted Orangeman. He set out to fight Parnell at the height of his power, and by incuring his enmity, was boycotted, and finally, having lost all his fortune, was compelled to come to America. Here he lived as an exile, leading a strange and solitary life, making no friends. He was a clerk in the Grand Trunk Railway office, and Meade was at one time much interested in the work of Dwight L. Moody and later took a deep interest in the Salvation Army.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

HIS TRIBUTE TO TYNDALL—A CURIOUS PERSONAL TRAIT—HIS FAILING FAITH IN FREE INSTITUTIONS.

London, February 2. Mr. Herbert Spencer's article in "The Fortnightly Review" on the late Professor Tyndall, though full of interest, has its painful side. The two men were friends, but friendship, in Mr. Herbert Spencer's case as in others, does not exclude irritability, and there are touches of irritability in this article. It is not a reproach to him; it is a matter of ill-health, which, unhappily, has been with Mr. Herbert Spencer life-long, and has at times affected his opinions, and at other and more frequent times the expression of them. He himself justly defines his friendship with Tyndall as one of those which enter into the fabric of life and leave their marks. There is nothing in his present account of his friend to leave a shadow on their long and affectionate relations. The passage I had in mind when I used the word irritability was this:

"Tyndall was an interesting companion; beneficially interesting to those with brains in a normal state, but to me injuriously interesting as being too exciting. Twice I had experience of this. When, after an injury received while bathing in a Swiss mountain-stream, he was laid up for some time, and on getting back to England, remained at Folkestone. I went down to spend a few days with him. 'Do you believe in matter?' was a question which he propounded just as we were about to bid one another good-night after a day's continuous talking. Ever since a nervous breakdown in 1855, over my second book, talking has told upon me just as much as working, and has had to be kept within narrow limits; so that persistence in this kind of thing was out of the question and I had to abridge my stay."

And there was a similar instance at the Lakes when "gossip," which may be carried on without much intellectual tax, formed but a small element in our conversation; and again Mr. Spencer had to fly. Now, there was no kinder soul than Tyndall's, and there were few men of tougher fibre. Talk was no fatigue to him, whatever it may have been to Mr. Spencer, and the latter had only to hint that he was not equal to serious discussion, and so put an end to it, and fall back on "gossip," or the weather. But he did not like to do that, and the reason of his dislike is apparent from his statement of the reasons which prevented him from seeing much of Carlyle:

"Twice or thrice, in 1851-52, I was taken to see him by Mr. G. H. Lewes, but I soon found that the alternatives were listening in silence to his dogmas, sometimes absurd, or getting into a hot argument with him, which ended in our glaring at each other, and as I did not like either alternative, I ceased to go."

The passage is very characteristic of Mr. Spencer, and other illustrations of a similar nature might be given. But one need only remark that this alternative of silence or a hot argument with Carlyle was personal to Mr. Spencer. Carlyle, of course, had his stormy and contemptuous moods, and said things which jarred. But he was nevertheless surrounded by friends all his life long, including men as sensitive as Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Froude. Mr. Spencer himself admits that Tyndall got on well with the Sage of Chelsea, and suggests as a reason Tyndall's greater tolerance of his political creed and his advocacy of personal government. If Mr. Spencer had stopped at the word tolerance the explanation would have been not less but more complete. Great as are his powers of philosophical definition and discrimination, he has never been able to distinguish between the attitude of intellectual dissent and the attitude of personal hostility. He is by nature and temperament a Pope; infallible; infallibly certain that he is infallible; indignant with anybody who doubts his infallibility or who withholds his assent to any proposition which is to his mind self-evident or demonstrably sound. He has never been able to take light things lightly. Nothing to him is light if it trenches upon a theory of his own, or even if it be illogical or irrational. A man who defends an irrational conclusion by an illogical method is an enemy of the human race—away with him!

Carlyle and Mr. Herbert Spencer stood at two opposite poles of thought. No theoretical agreement was possible to them; perhaps no discussion was of much avail. Each at the end of it would have remained convinced that he was right; more entirely convinced, no doubt, than when the discussion began. But that is a reason why they should not be to the good faith of the other? Carlyle believed in the Strong Man; Mr. Spencer in the operation of causes over which the human will has little or no influence. Their conceptions of the State, of national life, of the duty of the citizen, and perhaps of